

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)
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STILL AT THE TOP.

The Times Has the Largest Home-Fide Circulation.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of contemporaries to keep up with The Times, that popular newspaper still heads the list. The total circulation of the Star last week was 177,533, while that of The Times for the same period was 218,719, or 40,886 more than the Star. The actual gain of The Times over its circulation for last week was 6,334, which indicates a prosperity never before known in Washington newspaper circles.

The circulation of The Times is bona-fide and is not padded. It gives advertisers better display, wider publicity, and hence, larger returns.

On the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. F. Richardson, who made oath in due form of law as follows:

C. F. RICHARDSON,
Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day and year first herein above written.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

A PAINFUL ARGUMENT.

The collision of a Ninth street electric car with a Belt Line car last night gives force to the warning note of The Times regarding the too rapid running on that line. Of the eight persons in the Belt Line car, four were injured, one so seriously that fatal results are anticipated. It is well nigh a miracle that several people were not killed instantly and anybody escaped unhurt.

The unfortunate occurrence furnishes not only a practical argument against excessive speed on street car lines, but constitutes a powerful plea for placing flagmen at street railway crossings. Had there been a flagman last night at the intersection of the two lines at P and Ninth streets, the chances are the accident would not have happened. It is a striking illustration of the utter disregard of some corporations for the safety of the public, or even their own patrons, when it comes to spending a few dollars with a view to preventing disaster.

There are seven places at which the Ninth street electric line crosses the tracks of other roads, viz.: U street, P street, O street, New York avenue, F street, Pennsylvania avenue, and Maryland avenue. Besides these there are the steam railway crossings on Virginia avenue. At every one of these a flagman ought to be stationed. There is just as much necessity for one at every one of these points as there is at Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue or at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

The Commissioners should lose no time to exercise their authority in this matter. Attorney Thomas' most recent opinion gives them all the assurance they need that they can compel the companies to provide flagmen. If there is no doubt as to their authority in the case of interstate railways, there can be none as to street railways operated within the confines of the District.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.
Several weeks ago The Times called attention to the large quantities of German prison-made goods that were sold in this country, and last evening a consular report was published showing that clothing, hosiery, hats, brushes, dolls, buttons, basketwork, artificial flowers, and various other articles manufactured by German convict labor are imported and sold in American markets in competition with the products of free labor.

The effect of competition with the free labor of Germany has been enough, owing to the low rate of wages paid in that country, but when it comes to selling the products of German convicts in competition with the work of American wage-earners the result is disastrous to our wage scale.

Lately Germany has been enforcing retaliatory measures against the United States. She cannot forgive the sugar tariff on refined sugar, and in return has been trying to exclude our meat products. Her agrarian societies, finding it difficult to compete with this country, have also added their influence, and re-

cently Germany ordered American meats placarded with a notice that it could not be guaranteed. The effect of this notice is to discredit its sale and also discourage dealers from handling a product they cannot recommend.

MONTMONT TO GEN. GRANT.

It is a singular fact that while any number of statues, equestrian and otherwise, have been erected in Washington to the memory of leaders of the Union armies in the great civil war, none has yet been raised to the great triumvirate, the giants of the struggle—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. This may be partly owing to the fact that they were less closely identified with any particular division, or army corps, but rather loomed up above all other commanders, but it yet betokens a rather unpleasant negligence, forgetfulness or whatever else one may call it.

At last, however, one of the military associations, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has taken the matter in hand, so far as it relates to Gen. Grant. A committee is to be appointed to solicit funds and to importune Congress for an appropriation. So far, so good, and it can hardly be doubted that both the people and Congress will respond liberally and promptly to the appeal.

In mapping out its plans the committee should be careful to place the sum for the monument at a figure sufficient for a work of art commensurate with the greatness of the subject to be illustrated. There should be something infinitely superior to anything that Washington can yet boast of, something to symbolize the gigantic struggle which Grant brought to a successful close. The monument ought to be highly artistic, and in simple formlessness illustrate the character of the man to whose memory it is raised.

And when Grant's monument shall have become a reality, then should Sherman's and Sheridan's follow closely.

POLICEMEN'S CLUBS.

Judge Miller administered a rebuke yesterday to those policemen who are over-ready to use their clubs upon their prisoners and to use them immediately.

In the case in question the prisoner claimed that the officer struck him after he had been put into the patrol wagon. As the judge remarked, he appeared to be pretty badly used up.

It is to the credit of Washington policemen generally that incidents of this sort are the exception rather than the rule. The officers are generally mindful of the fact that their clubs are for their protection, not to punish their prisoners, no matter how obstreperous or insulting they may have been. They represent in an humble, but yet powerful way, the force and dignity of the law, whose agents and executors they are. Even under great provocation the majority of them are mindful of these facts.

But there are others who, as soon as they don the brass-buttoned blue uniform and grasp the club, seem to look upon mankind as their enemy, whom it is their province to annihilate *vis et armis*, that is, with club and pistol. They regard as an offense to themselves personally any misdemeanor perpetrated by their prisoners, and are ready, upon trifling provocation, to vent their rage upon their captives.

It is to these that Judge Miller's rebuke applies, and the sooner they are eliminated from the force the better.

There is a wide difference between Minister De Lome's promises of what Spain is going to do in Cuba and what Spain actually does there.

Next week that tired feeling will take possession of the Washington school boy.

A number of cities are competing for the honor of hanging one Holmes.

A question of interest to a good many people in and outside of Pennsylvania is whether the Quaker is going to try to knock the Quaker trolley poles down or jump into the hand wagon.

If Stanley will promise to confine his lectures about this country to England all will be forgiven.

The terrible suspicion crowds upon us that Dunraven may have sat down upon one of those tocks.

Unless appearances are deceitful the prominent question to be settled in the next national campaign will be the race issue—for President.

The departure of the Dunraven party has been delayed several days to amplify the story of the Valkyrie's withdrawal.

Reubens and Yokes.

They had a snowstorm up in Edmonton, British America, the other day, but it never stopped the harvesting.

If a farmer plows and harrows and cultivates forty acres of corn he gets about 700 bushels of walking incidentally.

Corn grew so big in Missouri this year that people don't try to measure the length of the stalks, but their circumference.

Nettles are so bad in some parts of the free wild West that the farmers have to put two \$3 pairs of bloomers on a \$2.75 horse, in order to prevent a \$113 runaway.

Shrinking From the Test.

"Excuse me, sir," said the thin passenger, with the sandy side whiskers, "but I judge from your conversation that you are a Jew, sir."

THREE HUNDRED SINGERS

Big Attendance at the Moody Choir's First Fall Rehearsal.

IS INCREASING IN NUMBERS

There are now 700 members of the Organization—Each One Wears a Badge—Director Foster's Words of greeting—Hoar Spent in Singing From the New Sheet Music.

The Moody Choir's first rehearsal of the fall season occurred last evening in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets northwest. Fully 300 of the 700 members were present. For a preliminary meeting so early in the season this showing was particularly gratifying. Instead of decreased, the membership has steadily increased during the summer months.

This remarkably large choir of trained voices is the product of the Moody evangelistic meetings of February of last year, for which it was especially organized.

More properly, it is the result of Washington's fine musical talent and the indomitable energy of the leader, Mr. Percy S. Foster, who has won for himself an international reputation as a musical director.

MOST HARMONIOUS BODY.

Mr. Foster's singers are devoid of the provincial choir malady of blustering. It is the most harmonious body of harmony makers on record. It is ruled almost wholly by the governing committee. The decisions of the committee are enthusiastically carried out by the members.

Every song undertaken has been highly successful. The concerts have always had crowded houses. The Bay Ridge excursion was attended by over 400. The treasury is in splendid condition. The success of the choir is assured.

The present governing committee is as follows: Percy S. Foster, chairman; Dr. M. D. Peck, secretary and treasurer; and Messrs. P. M. Hough, Dr. F. J. Woodman, Frank A. Wilson and W. J. Palmer.

Each member of the choir has a neat celluloid badge, in the center of which is the singer's number. On arriving the number is clocked by the address of members, and this credit is given for attendance.

The tenor or bass, who forgot his badge or could not recall his number, sang in vain all night, so far as the records go.

After a prayer Director Foster extended a few words of greeting. He congratulated the members on their increase of flesh as a result of their summer outings, and asked them to see how corpulent he had grown. This and numerous other sallies of the slender baton master, were keenly appreciated. In fact the audience was in a happy mood all evening, and sang as if practices had not been suspended during the hot weather.

HOAR SPENT IN SINGING.

As a starter, No. 71, the selection from hymns 5 and 6, so often rehearsed, was sung. An hour was spent in singing from the new sheet music. The pianist was Mrs. Grace D. Brown. Messrs. Baker, Elliott, Falmestock, Fitch, Fells, Henry, Lindsay, Symon, Paxson, Perkins, and Brady, and Miss Knight, and Yingling comprised the orchestra.

Mr. Foster announced the death of Miss Jeanette Smith, late a popular member of the choir. By unanimous vote the director was requested to write a letter to the bereaved family, expressive of the sympathy of the choir.

A number of applications for membership were received. Musical references are required, and none but those giving evidence of musical talent are admitted.

Dr. Peck, the secretary, announced that all changes of address of members should be sent to him at once. He further suggested that ladies who had changed their names during the summer might report that fact.

The choir will hold its annual reunion and social, probably in Valley Baptist Church, about the middle of October.

COLORED LEAGUES MEET.

Epworthians in Annual Session.

Ebenezer M. E. Church.

The first day's session of the Washington conference of the colored Epworth League convention began yesterday at Ebenezer M. E. Church.

The session opened at 6:30 a. m. with a prayer meeting led by Rev. Alexander Dennis, followed by song service conducted by Rev. John A. Holmes, P. E. Reports were presented from different committees, showing that the increase in membership and financial condition were satisfactory.

A paper by Rev. S. H. Howard, on "Organized methods for the salvation of the young," was read, and an address on "What does the era of Christian young people signify?" was discussed by Revs. W. T. Harris, ex-presiding elder; W. H. Brown, of Staunton, Va., and J. F. Cleveland.

The speaker dwelt particularly on the liquor traffic, and contended that this league had now an opportunity of doing much good to both young and old by creating a feeling antagonistic to the traffic.

A committee on constitution, consisting of the following, was appointed: Presiding Elder W. H. Brooks, W. T. Harris, S. H. Brown, S. A. Lewis, J. H. Griffin, M. J. Taylor, J. H. Rice, H. Brown, W. S. Peck, W. H. Grimes, and S. H. Howard.

In the evening the session convened at 7:30 o'clock, and half an hour was devoted to praise service conducted by Rev. B. T. Perkins. Miss Coraie Franklin, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., followed with an address on "Woman as a factor in educational work." An address entitled "What amusements can be substituted for the worldly ones we condemn?" was then delivered by Rev. W. T. Harris.

Dr. Harris divided the subject into six parts, and gave many excellent substitutes for the various worldly amusements. Miss Bertha Mason rendered a solo, which was greatly enjoyed. Rev. G. W. W. Jenkins followed with an address explaining the duty of a young Christian to the church.

The conference then adjourned to meet at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

Blaze in Georgetown.

Fire about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the residence of Mrs. James Thomas, at No. 3108 P street northwest, damaged the premises to the extent of \$300, fully insured. There was considerable damage, also, to unassured personal property. The flames, it is thought, were communicated to the building from a shingled roof, upon which fell a spark from an adjacent building. The fire department was brought to the scene by an alarm from box 714 and quickly extinguished the fire.

WANTS OF THE WORKINGMEN

Labor Bureau Committee's Report at a Meeting of the Federation.

Violation of the Eight-Hour Law at the Government Printing Office to be Taken into Court.

Thirty-seven local labor organizations were represented at the meeting of the Federation of Labor held last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

The report from the labor bureau committee was received and occasioned a great deal of favorable comment. The report was substantially that as published in The Times yesterday in the report of the proceedings of the labor bureau committee on Monday evening. In addition, the committee states that there was no doubt that some beginning 10,000 volumes would be donated to the library by friends.

The report was accepted, and referred back to the several locals for endorsement or rejection.

The trouble existing between Contractor McVaugh and his employees at the Government Printing Office was discussed by several members. It was finally decided that his action was a flagrant violation of the eight-hour law. A proposition was made to request President Cleveland to issue a proclamation enforcing the eight-hour law in the District, but it did not meet with the approval of the delegates present.

As a substitute and the quickest and most satisfactory settlement of the matter, it was determined that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the affair, collect evidence, and prosecute the case in the courts.

This suggestion was adopted, and a committee appointed to take charge of the prosecution of the case.

The resolution, passed some time ago by Plasterers' Union, No. 1844, expressing the sense of that organization of the location of the Government Printing Office on Labor Day was offered and unanimously endorsed.

Delegates from The Times Assembly, 1304, and the Ironclads' Assembly, No. 1393, were admitted.

The committee reported that Mr. N. L. Ash, butcher, and Eleman Brothers, clothing, had signed the agreement and recommended that their names be taken from the unfair list. The recommendation was accepted and the firms were also recommended to the patronage of union men.

A communication was received from Saks & Co., but no action was taken.

The Electrical Workers yesterday received a letter from the president of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 60, of San Antonio, Texas, stating that that organization had cast its vote for Washington as the place for holding the next national convention. This gives Washington a majority of twenty votes, a lead which is not at all probable will be overcome. Union, No. 60 also expresses a willingness to send delegates to the convention in this city.

The discussion of practical electrical subjects which were inaugurated at the last meeting of local No. 26, will be continued at the meeting on Friday evening. The discussion will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock, and as they are for the special benefit of the members, no admittance is to be had without a membership card.

Manager Easton, of the Bijou Theater, has assured the union that the electric work of that theater shall be operated by union labor. The electric apparatus at the New National, Allen's and the Academy of Music is operated by members of the local electrical union.

Journalmen Plasterers, L. A. 1644 K. of L., held its regular meeting Monday evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner of Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. A committee from the Plasterers' Union was present to request that the members of No. 1644 do not patronize any business house displaying lithographs advertising Keran's and Allen's Theaters; also a committee from the Cigar makers asking that the members of 1644 do not deal with tobaccoist who do not handle blue label cigars.

WIT SOUND OF THE SHOFAR.

Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year, Will Begin Tonight.

At sunset tonight begins the year 5655 of the Jewish calendar. The sound of the shofar will announce the advent of one of the great holidays of the Jewish Church. It is Rosh Hashonah, the new year, and to-night and to-morrow solemnly beautiful services will be celebrated at the synagogues, of which those at the Reformed temples are by far the most interesting.

Among all other creeds the New Year is regarded as a day of rejoicing, and all manner of festivities are indulged in to celebrate the occasion; but to the Jew it is an event marked with solemnity, for he is constantly reminded of the time when he had his own country and his rulers were his own people.

But it is only the orthodox Jew who mourns for Zion and the sheltering portals of Jerusalem; the upholder of the old rituals and ceremonies to whom the Torah is the fountain of life, and who still clings with an iron grip to what he feels to be a sound up to the greatness of his past.

The Reform Jew has discarded all that is connected with the life of his forefathers in the Orient. The Reform Jew regards the New Year in much the same manner as the Gentile does.

The orthodox Jews in Occidental lands observe two days in celebrating the new year. This is due to the confusion caused by the captivity in Babylon. The calendar was lost, and they were dependent on celestial signs for the marking of periods of time, and rather than be in doubt as to the day of the feast, they observed two days in succession.

The Reform Jew and the orthodox Jews in the Orient observe one day; the former because their leaders in religious thought have so ordained, and the latter because they have found the calendar. The Jewish church, being united under one head, the members of the faith not in the Orient have not yet had the calendar officially laid before them.

On Saturday, the 28th, the Day of Atonement occurs. This is a holy day, and the orthodox Jews abstain from all food and drink during the observance. On October 3 begins the feast of Tabernacles, which lasts a week, concluding with "The Feast of the Torah," a day of rejoicing over the conclusion of the reading of the five books of Moses.

At the Eighth Street Synagogue Rabbi Stern will conduct the services to-night and to-morrow, and will preach on the significance of the day. The music here is very elaborate. At the Sixth Street Synagogue Rabbi Samuels will officiate.

Turks Murder Tribesmen.

Taeger, Sept. 17.—Information has been received here that during a review of the Sultan's troops at Fez the soldiers made an attack upon the tribesmen who were among the spectators, killing nine and making prisoners of seventy.

Have you rooms to rent? A Times Want "Ad" will fill them promptly.

GOLDEN BUTTON

Cleveland Will Press It, and Atlanta's Wheels Will Whiz.

EXPOSITION OPENED TO-DAY

Half of the Nations of the Earth Are Represented, and Imposing Ceremonies Will Inaugurate the Great Fair—Addresses to Be Made by Distinguished Men.

Atlanta, Sept. 17.—To-morrow morning at 6 o'clock the gates of the Cotton States and International Exposition will be thrown open to the public. Half of the nations of the earth will be represented in the procession during the day, and the most prominent speakers of the country will address the multitude that gathers in the auditorium to witness the inaugural exercises.

Preparations for the event have been in progress at the grounds all day. The front of the administration building has been cleared away, and all of the debris has been cleared away.

EVERYTHING IN SHAPE.

All of the buildings, with the exception of those of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts, have been completed, leaving only some small booths in course of erection around the grounds. Nine-tenths of the exhibits are in place, and when the buildings are thrown open to-morrow a gorgeous sight will be presented.

An imposing procession, commanded by Col. W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A., will move to the grounds at noon from a point in the center of the city, comprising the Washington Artillery, the Fifth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, the Third Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, the Atlanta Artillery, and a battalion of cavalry.

At the grounds addresses will be delivered by President C. A. Collier; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the women's board; Booker T. Washington, colored; Mayor Porter King; Hon. George Brown, representing the Governor, and Judge Emory Speer.

TOUCHING THE BUTTON.

The arrangements for touching the button have been completed. A wire has been put in from Hazard's Bay, the telegraph station for Gray Gables, the home of President Cleveland, and another wire has been put in from the auditorium to the machinery building.

When the time for touching the button arrives, the wires will be cleared and an operator in the auditorium will notify another operator at Gray Gables. The wire running into machinery building has been connected with two electric machines attached to valves on the big Frick engine, which drives the shafting of the machinery, and the valve on the largest water pump.

As soon as the President closes the electric current the valves will be opened and steam will pour into the engines. As they begin to act, the engineer in the building will open all the engines and start every machine in the hall.

THROUGH 14-INCH ARMOR.

One of the Iowa's Plates Pierced by a Shell.

A very successful test was made at Indian Head yesterday of the thirteen-inch gun for the navy, as well as the structure of the battleships upon which the heavy armor is being constructed. The test was made in the test two weeks ago, when it withstood the shots from the twelve-inch gun, save for having been cracked down the middle. The plate was fourteen inches thick and of Harzevized nickel steel. It was fastened to a structure representing the side of the battleship Iowa.

In yesterday's test a Wheeler Sterling armor-piercing shell weighing 1,100 pounds was fired from a thirteen-inch rifle with 480 pounds of powder, a distance of 380 feet, with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second. It struck the plate upon that portion not injured by the previous shots, cracked it into three pieces, penetrated the plate and bulkheads supporting it, and disappeared in the sand.

It was possibly buried very deep in the sand, though some experts thought it might have come out and fallen far beyond the proving ground. There was no doubt expressed among the naval officers that the shot would have penetrated any armor made, and in a ship equipped with the plate like that tested yesterday the opinion was that the shot would have penetrated the ship and knocked the plate off on the other side.

While the plate was penetrated, yet the officers said that the fact that it was cut through so cleanly and so little shattered proved that it was equal to any plate yet made.

The construction officers of the navy were especially pleased on account of the showing made by the structure designed to represent a portion of the Iowa. It has long been claimed that if a shot should pierce the armor, the structural portion of the ship to which the plate is bolted would be damaged for twelve or fifteen feet along the ship's side. The shot yesterday upset this theory, as it damaged the structure only locally.

Two frames in the wake of the projectile were destroyed. One of the frames was probably carried away by a piece of the plate, which was broken off on the inside. The fact that the whole frame held together showed that the plates of this frame, which is the same as are being put in Iowa, are really a great deal stronger than the square foot, are all that is necessary.

The backing plate on the protected deck was not disturbed. Only two armor bolts were displaced. The wood backing of the armor plate was cut through and shaved off as though cut with a knife. This wood was somewhat disturbed, but in a ship it was thought that no more damage would have been done than that made by the shell in passing through.

There was some discussion as to whether a ship could be saved from sinking after pierced by such a shot, the impression being that if a ship did not sink she would surely be disabled.

The effect

of a wall paper is hard to determine before it is put up, but it has been given such an intimate knowledge of the subject that we can tell you materially in the choice.

Our prices are not high, and our stock is perfectly selected.

Horace J. LONG & Co.,

Carpet, Wall Paper, Window Shades, 524 Thirteenth St. N. W.

EXCURSIONS.

Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.

Every day in the year for Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points north and southward, the powerful new iron palace steamers, "Newport," "Norfolk," and "Washington," leaving daily on the following schedule:

Southbound. Northbound.
Lv. Wash. 7:00 p. m. Lv. Portsmouth 5:50 p. m.
Lv. Norfolk 7:30 p. m. Lv. Norfolk 6:10 p. m.
Ar. Portsmouth 11:30 a. m. Ar. Portsmouth 7:20 p. m.
Ar. Norfolk 7:30 a. m. Ar. Norfolk 6:00 a. m.
Ar. Wash. 11:30 a. m. Ar. Wash. 6:30 a. m.

VISITORS TO THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION and the resorts at Fort Monroe, Virginia Beach and Florida will find this a very attractive route, as it breaks the monotony of an all-rail ride. Tickets on sale at \$15, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, and on board steamers, where time-table, map, etc., can also be had.

Any other information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at the company's wharf, foot of Seventh street, Washington, D. C. J. M. GALLAGHER, GEN. MANAGER. PHONE 724.

Overlook Inn

Is Perfect Now!

The drive is delightful, the scenery is superb, the hotel is unequalled.

MUSIC

Every Evening.

Coches connect at 4.5, 5.30, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 11, 12 p. m. with Met. Car Line at 8th and R Cap. etc., and with Cable Cars at 9th and 10th. Fare, round trip, 50c. Leaves the Arlington at 8 p. m., stopping at Chamberlain's, Shoreham, and the Adelphi, passing through the city, and ending at 10th and R Cap. etc., at 11 p. m. Fare, round trip, 50c.

RUSSELL COLEGROVE, General Manager.

CARS IN A CRASH

Concluded From First Page.

line. He stooped down just as the collision occurred.

Motorman Walsh and Conductor Peters, of the electric train, claim that the bell was rung at the proper time. The only trouble was in seeing the horse car, it came up and the impossibility of stopping within so short a distance.

FIFTEEN M